

International Press Terrified and Shocked by Carter in White House

Italy

Carter Policy Will End Détente

L'Unita, the official paper of the Italian Communist Party, on Nov. 5 includes an article by PCI president Luigi Longo entitled "Luigi Longo Replies on the Question of Peace." Longo calls for a mass mobilization in favor of peace and sharply criticizes the PCI for having had no peace mobilization since the Cold War period. "We cannot ignore the fact that today there are dangerous tensions and threats, and we cannot exclude the possibility that tragic local developments may have large-scale repercussions....We must ask ourselves why the struggle for peace today is so weak and has almost disappeared from our propaganda, as if the danger of local and generalized conflicts had completely disappeared....We must mobilize our actions once again in defense of peace. To lull ourselves with the illusion that there is no longer a danger of war is very risky....The idea of defending the peace must now be backed up concretely by continuing the struggle for detente, disarmament and all the other issues of the Helsinki conference."

L'Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican paper, notes on the U.S. elections: "A large part of the U.S. population showed at least disinterest, if not skepticism (about the elections). This is underlined by the Soviet press, as the Washington-based correspondent for *Pravda* wrote, 'This is U.S. democracy....The Americans saw no difference between the Republican and Democratic programs.'"

Next *Osservatore Romano* quotes from the *N.Y. Daily News*: "The future president didn't get a completely clear mandate: On the contrary, the slim margin of votes indicates that the public has serious doubts as to his leadership abilities....The margin is so small, in fact, that if for instance 1,500 Ohio voters and 3,000 Hawaiian voters had voted for Ford, Ford would have won." *Osservatore* adds, "Doubts about Carter are causing serious concern on internal problems."

Avanti, the newspaper of the Italian Socialist Party, Nov. 5 comments on Carter advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski: "Carter's advisor Brzezinski pushes, as does Carter, a line that the Soviet Union does not like and which it has criticized in the past. If implemented, the Brzezinski line on Eastern Europe could lead to strong tensions with Moscow....*Avanti* also noted the Carter remark that "Our country must be a world leader based on the fact that we are just and honest," terming it a statement that contains some very dangerous germs."

IlGiorno:

Carter "Came From Nowhere" But The Trilateral Commission

Nov. 4 — *The following is an excerpt of an article "He Came From Nowhere," by Franco Pierini, which appeared in today's Il Giorno, the major Italian daily.*

Jimmy Carter....was an officer of the Navy for about 12 years. In fact he graduated from the Naval Academy of Annapolis....

...In the period of the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the black in the last few years, Jimmy Carter did not distinguish himself in any way from the attitude of the other white farmers of the south...in the best of the hypothesis, he followed with indifference the events, some of them dramatic, of those struggles.

While the majority was decidedly racist, Carter now states that his first playmates were black kids and the southern black people voted for him. But in Plains everyone remembers that Jimmy followed more or less the attitude of his father, Earl Carter, who today is remembered as a decisively "reactionary and racist" character....

The construction of Carter's present image is a masterpiece of exploitation of the mass communication media....

Sometimes (Carter) goes on speaking leaving a concept in suspense...there has been much less publicity for the fact that Carter has been adopted since 1972 by a study and work group at very high level, sponsored by the Rockefeller clique and by Harvard University. This group includes noted businessmen of three continents, Americans, Europeans, and Asians. There are economists, scientists, politicians, sociologists...The name of this group is "Trilateral Commission" and the one who holds the line is one of the best brains of Harvard, Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has now become a sort of Samson of New York's Columbia University. The Trilateral Commission has been defined as a gigantic think tank which elaborates agreements for common positions by the grand western capitalisms on three continents in negotiations with the rest of the world. It has been said that Italy is represented by Gianni Agnelli in the "Trilateral Commission"....

But it is known that the origin of the relation between Carter and the Trilateral goes through the President of Coca-Cola, that...Paul Austin...(who) knows Carter, probably financed his campaign for Governor of Georgia and introduced him to the Rockefeller group. David Rockefeller likes the Plains-type and he introduced Carter to Professor Brzezinski. And here occurs the lightning: the two of them understand each other to the point of perfection, "Zbig," as his friends know the professor, finds that Carter is the perfect type to be reconstructed and recycled, to be put in orbit towards great destinies. From 1972 until 1974 there is a spectacular operation of indoctrination of Jimmy Carter by the best experts of the group. Foreign policy, governmental technique, and economy are rapidly absorbed by the pupil. Carter studies how to become president of the USA. On December 12, 1974 Jimmy Carter announces to his family that he will run for the White House. They looked at him as if he were crazy. No one believes in him at that moment. But up there, in New York, there is someone very powerful that believes, and has been proven right...After all, the Rockefeller group is, more or less, the same that made Kissinger's career....

Carter's isolation is not so total and his origins are not so dim as the larger part of the public has been led to believe. Powerful tycoons from the East are solidly behind the man that built his electoral campaign fighting against the multinationals, against the power cliques and the mafias of all types that pollute the American political scene....

Il Giorno:

Carter On Dangerous Foreign Policy Course

Nov. 4 — *The following is an extract from the article, "Different Foreign Policy: But What Is It?" by Tito De Stefano which appeared on the front page of today's Il Giorno, the Italian daily.*

Kissinger believed that the Helsinki conference was useful to détente since for Moscow it necessarily implied the recognition

of its hegemony over Eastern Europe. Carter, on the other hand, criticized this decision during the presidential campaign because "Eastern Europe will not be able to be a stable area until those countries reacquire their independence," adding that the United States "should do all that is possible to encourage freedom in the countries of this area, which is presently dominated by Moscow."

Was this electoral demagoguery to ingratiate himself with the emigrants from Eastern Europe or was it the anticipation of a precise political design? But which design? Is it an attempt to destabilize Eastern Europe, with the policy of "bridges" towards this area as foretold by his counselor on foreign policy, Brezezinski, particularly if the latter will become, as it seems, the head of the National Security Council? Or is it (an attempt to) subordinate exchanges with Moscow to the latter's withdrawal from Eastern Europe? In both cases, the price of the operation would obviously be enormous. And when Carter were to become aware of this, he would have no other alternative, to save face, but to rebound to the isolationism of the "American fortress...." What is, for example, his approach to the countries of Western Europe that are allied to Washington? It is noted that during the electoral campaign the new American president rejected the concept of the equilibrium of forces as "a struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union that sacrifices our allies...."

Now it is useless to hide the truth. The Western European countries have long lost, assuming that they ever had, the "mental control" of this arms race. Therefore, to subordinate an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms to the well-being of the West Europeans would be useless and dangerous. It is useless because they would not have the means to "think," evaluate, the compatibility of the agreement with their interests. It is dangerous because their eventual veto could take away from the two apocalyptic superpowers the "mental control" of the nuclear race...

Another obscure point of Carter's European strategy is the ambiguity of his positions on Eurocommunism and on Yugoslavia, which is also explained in large part by his repudiation of the policy of equilibrium of forces. Until one thinks in terms of equilibrium of forces, such as Kissinger did, it is clear in fact that the coming to power of the Communists in Italy and in France and the return of Yugoslavia to the fold of the Soviets constitute a destabilization of the European, and thus world status quo in favor of the Soviet Union and against the United States and that is a potential danger of war. To avoid this danger or the not less grave danger of a U.S. withdrawal from Europe...regarding Yugoslavia, the new president had already declared on October 16 during a press conference that the United States would not intervene militarily "even if the Soviet troops were to invade this country after the end of the reign of President Tito"...

Regarding the Mideast, Carter virtually aligned himself to the Israeli policy, also threatening an embargo on American food exports to the Arab countries as retaliation for a projected oil embargo. The Arab reaction was not delayed. In the past few days, Egypt reopened its channels of communication with the Soviet Union which had been closed by Sadat four years ago. Syria has overturned its alliances in Lebanon, abandoning the Maronite right wing in favor of the Palestinians; and the Arab world, in general, finds itself again in unity against Israel. All of this is the obvious reply of the Arabs to the extreme pro-Israelism of the new president of the United States. We hope that this is also the occasion for a new direction by Carter in the dangerous sea of present international politics.

West Germany

Fear Catastrophe Under Carter

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* Nov. 4 in its main editorial, states: "Carter....The American people chose him because they are optimists, and are always ready to try something new. Carter is a risk, Ford would have been solid. No one knows, Carter might well bring national and international catastrophe."

In its editorial the same day, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* elaborated on the same theme: "Many Western European capitals would certainly have liked it better if Ford had stayed in. His and Kissinger's failings were known, but it was also known whom one was dealing with. About the new man...we know many things, but not much about which we can be certain....In the theater we marvel at the man who can play seven roles in the same play; in an electoral campaign it irritates us. Carter's comments during the campaign on Ostpolitik and Yugoslavia indicate that he is not cognizant of the fundamental principles of deterrence policy. In addition, the composition of his group of foreign policy advisers, including men like Warnke, Ball, Schlesinger, Vance, Brzezinski, people from the Brookings Institution and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has not helped clarify things...."

To be sure, until now every American president has found that the tough, hard-bitten interests which he has to work with in the White House, leave him much less maneuvering room for change than he had imagined as an inexperienced candidate....But some maneuvering room remains, and whether he uses it toward one side or the other is still sufficient reason for us here and in Europe to worry or to gain confidence in the rediscovered community of interest of the Western world in the secular battle with the Soviet Union. America's president is always at the same time a president of the Europeans, even though they were not allowed to participate in the elections."

Britain

Carter Victory Not A Comforting Picture

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 4 — It is predicted that there will be in effect a Georgia Mafia of old cronies surrounding him....The key job of filling the shoes of Mr. Kissinger will go to Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski....Mr. Carter's foreign policies follow very closely along the Brzezinski line, which when shorn of rhetoric criticizing the Kissinger diplomatic style runs almost parallel with that of the outgoing Secretary of State on every major issue.

Daily Telegraph op-ed, Nov. 4 — It is thought here to be a distinct possibility that the Russians may at an early state feel impelled to put the new Administration to some test of nerve, the way Nikita Khrushchev did to President Kennedy with the Berlin crisis and the Cuban missile confrontation the following year.

Daily Telegraph economics page, Nov. 4 — The name of Felix Rohatyn is being circulated among Congressional and Wall Street leaders as the leading candidate for the post of Secretary of the Treasury....The British intended borrowings from the IMF, and subsequent lines of credit needed to prop up sterling may be harder to get through a Carter Treasury. Klein and Schultze (Carter economic advisors, from the Wharton Business

School and Brookings Institution respectively — Ed.) have told reporters privately that the Callaghan government wants tough terms to be imposed on it for domestic political reasons. Mr. Rohatyn has also compared the stringencies imposed on New York City to those that may be tied to American participation in any new standby (credit) arrangement.

One of the misconceptions about Carter is that he is sympathetic to efforts by less developed nations to coordinate marketing efforts for key commodities in an effort to get better prices. Actually he is suspicious of such efforts and has warned that the major industrial powers may have to be more selective in their foreign aid largesse if commodity cartels are started in the Third World.

Financial Times, Nov. 4 — Victory was not achieved without many alarms and excursions and with at least one implication of scandal. In New York, which Mr. Carter took by 25,000, a Republican official asked that the voting machines be impounded because of possible voting irregularities... (but) Ford's concession speech... appeared to rule out the possibility that the Republicans would seek to have the New York results overturned.

France

Le Monde's Report on Soviet Reactions to Carter Coup

The following are excerpts from an article by Le Monde's correspondent in Moscow, Jacques Amalric, which appeared in that newspaper on Nov. 4 under the headline: "Moscow: A Particular Interest for Mr. Carter's Entourage":

... The Soviets are attaching great importance to the collaborators with whom the new chief of the White House is going to surround himself. While the personality of Mr. Averell Harriman constitutes a reassuring element (but the dean of American diplomacy is 85 years old ...), they are displaying no enthusiasm at the idea of having to negotiate with men like Mr. George Ball who has often reproached Mr. Kissinger with being too conciliatory in his relations with Moscow, or like Mr. Cyrus Vance, former defense under-secretary ... For all intents and purposes, the Soviet press has toned down its attack on Brezinski... Yet, the man is not viewed as reassuring, far from that...

The new bete noire is none other than Mr. Schlesinger, former chief of the C.I.A. and former Defense Secretary under Ford, chased from the Pentagon because he was criticizing too much the "concessions" made by Mr. Kissinger to the policy of detente. Undoubtedly, Mr. Schlesinger's entry into the new Administration would be considered as ominous by Moscow. Not only does Mr. Schlesinger advocate a policy of force in relations with the Soviet Union, but he just came out in favor of selling arms to China. For things to be very clear, the weekly *Novoie Vremia* has just once again attacked the former Defense Secretary, rejoicing, as if by chance, over the fact that "he is not occupying any official post in the Washington Administration." Such parenthetical clauses strangely resemble a warning.

Anyway, one does not expect in Moscow to find an understanding interlocutor in the new Administration.

Communist daily L'Humanité Nov. 4 — Carter's declarations during his electoral campaign have let a number of question marks remaining. On the one hand, he has quite legitimately criticized the presumption of forbidding countries like Italy and France to adopt democratic governments in which Communists would participate. But his latest speeches are more worrying. They take up again the idea and very formula of the "American leadership," and one of his main advisers, George Ball, writes

that the United States are "destined by their history, their geography, and their abundant resources to show the way to others," and that they "can and must take the lead."

If the Nixon-Ford page is over, it would therefore be premature to assert that that of American interferences is over too.

Nationalist review La Pensée Nationale — Although Mr. Carter should be judged on his acts, one may believe that he will remain the prisoner of interventionist lobbies which are threatening the political, economic and cultural liberties of European nations.

Conservative daily L'Aurore Nov. 4 — Aware of the necessity to be strong and to display rigor with the East within the framework of negotiations aiming at maintaining peaceful coexistence, will Jimmy Carter be wise enough to preserve a friendship to which France is most attached and to grant Europe the essential place which its history, experience and technology must give her in a world seeking its equilibrium?

Former Gaullist Prime Minister and president of the National Assembly's foreign policy committee Maurice Couve de Murville: Only one thing is certain: the United States will not go back to a stable and convertible currency, which could serve as a point of departure for a real solution to the universal crisis. What foreign policy? It is probably going to change in style, and everything will depend on the choice of a new Secretary of State.

Economic daily Les Echos Nov. 4 under the title "A Stranger in the White House who puzzles the West as well as the East": Apprehension is pervasive within financial circles ... A new crisis, graver than that from which the West has just recovered could thus break out within a few months. *Les Echos'* editorialist Garibal compares Carter to John F. Kennedy whose policies he says "plunged the United States into inextricable troubles which have been at the origin of the great crisis of these past few years."

France Soir, Not. 4: Washington correspondent de Segonzac writes under the banner headline "It is Carter, but Ford is disputing the 41 mandates which made the difference, that of the state of New York," that "Ford has not conceded his defeat yet" and the White House concern for the New York voting machine trouble is "very important;" de Segonzac deplors that the White House initiative might be only a "rearguard fight" and he concludes that "for the time being, Carter remains a stranger for his fellow citizens who still have limited trust in him."

Robert Pontillon, French Socialist Party leader: The Democratic Party's desire to build foreign relations on the basis of a greater dialogue and in the respect for the United States' partners' freedom of choice as expressed by President Carter during his campaign, had made us favor the Democratic victory. This is done and we rejoice over it.

Le Figaro, Nov. 4 under the headline "An unpredictable man enters the world game," editorialist D'Ormesson refers to the "coming into the White House of a political and diplomatic question mark." "Political commentators," will not fail to wonder about his amiguous record...

Atlanticist columnist *Raymond Aron*, in *Le Figaro*, Nov. 4 under the title "To Accept Risks" wishes "good luck to the (personality out of the ordinary) who has come out of the South's shadow to be elevated in the White house light." Aron attacks the media for having "scornfully" referred to Carter as a "peanut merchant," and suggests referring to him as a "Navy officer." officer."

Financial Times, Lombard column by Anthony Harris, Nov. 4 — Harris worries about what a "Southern economic policy"

would mean, noting that when John Connally was at the Treasury, policy was worked out in a "series of confrontations." Carter too relishes "assertions and confrontations." Also he has talked openly of "economic warfare." Altogether, it is "not a very comforting picture."

Mexican Newspaper Highlights LaRouche Charge Of U.S. Cold Coup

Nov. 5 (NSIPS) — Excelsior, a Mexican daily with a large circulation throughout Latin America, today ran a page-two story with the banner headline "LaRouche denounces massive fraud and coup in the U.S. elections."

Excelsior, the first Latin American newspaper to break the press blackout on LaRouche's Nov. 3 statement on the dangerous consequences of the Carter electoral fraud, quotes LaRouche to the effect that "the United States underwent a virtual coup d'etat enacted by the pro-thermonuclear war forces grouped around James E. Carter....As a result of this development, the danger of general war will probably be immediately escalated around the Middle East and other hot spots."

Noting that U.S. Labor Party presidential candidate LaRouche was not even conceded "0.0 per cent of the vote on Nov. 2," Excelsior quotes at length LaRouche's denunciation of the "fraudulent techniques...including box-stuffing and registration frauds" which were used to impose Carter's electoral "victory."

Excelsior ends by citing LaRouche's analysis that "We are moving rapidly toward thermonuclear war in which an estimated 160 to 180 million Americans will die as a result of the first hour's warfare. I and my party will use our every resource to forestall this horror."

Svenska Dagbladet:

NATO Doesn't Understand Clausewitz

Nov. 4 — Today's Svenska Dagbladet, reacting to the policies of such Carter military advisers as James Schlesinger, features an article written by Thede Palm, who helped plan Sweden's Secret Service and defense policy during the Second World War. The article states in part that:

NATO does not understand Clausewitz. Lenin was the only one who understood him....it is completely insane to believe that the next war will be fought as a step up from World War Two. The person who does not cling 100 per cent to Clausewitz in the next war is absolutely inferior.

Japan

Carter Election Portends Increased Economic Burden on Japan

Japanese daily *Mainichi* as quoted by the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 5 — Carter has Brzezinski, known for his pro-Japanese leaning, as his brain truster. He is certain to strengthen Japan-U.S. relations but it must be remembered that the U.S. call for equal participation and cooperation has often resulted in an increased share of our economic and political burden on our part. In any event it remains to be seen to what extent his understanding of Japan will be reflected in actual policies. If the opinion calling for the pullout of U.S. troops from the Republic of (South) Korea gains momentum... The situation in the Korean peninsula will become more volatile.



Carter and the Party of International Terrorism

Carter and the Party of International Terrorism — IS A 130 page special report to the U.S. population on the backers, advisors, programmers and thugs who created Jimmy Carter. The pamphlet traces the links between them, under what front groups they meet, who their lawyers are, and what they do. In addition there are brief biographical sketches and abstracts on each of the more than 2000 individuals, groups, foundations and events mentioned.

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